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AGENTS:

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

August, 1839.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Friday	Saturday	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Thursday	5	5 35	5 45	5 55	6 05	6 15	6 25	Full August, 1839.
2 Friday	5	5 35	5 45	5 55	6 05	6 15	6 25	Full August, 1839.
3 Saturday	5	5 35	5 45	5 55	6 05	6 15	6 25	Full August, 1839.
4 Sunday	5	5 35	5 45	5 55	6 05	6 15	6 25	Full August, 1839.
5 Monday	5	5 35	5 45	5 55	6 05	6 15	6 25	Full August, 1839.
6 Tuesday	5	5 35	5 45	5 55	6 05	6 15	6 25	Full August, 1839.
7 Wednesday	5	5 35	5 45	5 55	6 05	6 15	6 25	Full August, 1839.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is noth-
ing to men more costly than liberty."—MILTON.

When the dance of the shadows
At day-break is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun;
When he sinks in his glory,
At eve, from the view,
And calls up the planet
To bless in the blue;
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

When the beautiful head
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love;
When the moon in her midnoon
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hang out in the sky;
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

In the depth of the darkness,
Unvaried in hue,
When shadows are veiling
The breast of the moon,
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sits on the hill;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning,
When Nature's awake,
And calls up the clouds,
To climb in the break;
In the voice of the echo,
Unbound in the woods;
In the warbling of streams
And the humming of bees;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the three hallow'd light of a nation when free?

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain;
When the thunder is up
From his cloud-enclosed sleep,
And the tempest is howling
The path of the deep;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free?

MISS BEFORE TEENS.

BY GILES M'GOWAN, AUTHOR OF "THE PUBLIC."

Mamma, will you please to spread
A little sugar on my bread,
And mamma, dearest if you please,
To eat a little bit of cheese,
Just a very little bit;
Sweet bread will eat so nice with it,
I'm grown too large now to be carried,
To-morrow, ma may I be married.

"Come Helen," said Mrs. Henderson to
her daughter, aged eleven, "put up your
bed and trinkets, and prepare for bed, it's
almost eight o'clock."

Indeed, ma, I cannot afford to do any
such thing as to go to bed so soon," replied
the young lady—"I'm entirely too old to
be talked to in such childish language; and
besides Mr. Kingston is to be here at half
past eight, there's his card in the rack now."

Mrs. Henderson was dumb with astonish-
ment, for a few moments after her woman-
ish daughter had done speaking, and promp-
ted by curiosity she examined the card rack,
and sure enough, the "compliments of Mr.
Geo. Kingston," were there in old English
letters, on a beautiful embossed card. Mr.
George Kingston had just turned his thir-
teenth year, he wore a stock and flourished
his silver-headed cane. Mrs. Henderson
amused herself a short time with the little
emblem of the children's precocity, when
replacing it in the rack, and seating herself
near Miss Helen, she resumed the conver-
sation by saying: "and so George Kingston
is to be here at half past eight, is he?"

"Yes ma, when he sent his card up this
morning, the message accompanying it was
that he would be here at that hour."

"And for what purpose?"

"Why, to talk about every thing, like
other people do."

"What sort of every thing?"

"Why the balls, and the theatre, Han-
dington's Diorama, and the Revels, and—"

"Poh, child, hush, and hustle off to bed;
you're a pretty minx to talk of entertaining a
beau, with balls and nonsense; come, off
with you."

"Minx, ma, what do you mean by that?
Do you remember that I have been to board-
ing school?"

"Yes, child, I remember that you have
been to boarding school, and I remember
that you have been to dancing school, and
there's where you met with Geo. Kingston,
I suppose."

"Yes, ma, you know there's always a few
moments' leisure between the sets, and then
the ladies and gentlemen promenade and
talk about the weather, and a thousand
pretty things."

"And what sort of pretty things do you
and George Kingston talk about?"

"George Kingston! ma, it's Mr. King-
ston; he's as much right to be called Mr. as
any body. He rattaned Henry Cuthbert
for slighting me in the waltz, and I don't
like to hear him spoken of so disrespectfully."

"Highly tighty, Miss Henderson! and so
I suppose we may expect a courtship soon?"

"Courtship, indeed! we are not so fool-
ish as to waste time in courtship, I can tell
you, madam—and if you must know, we
have been engaged these two months!"

This was a secret worth knowing, and
Mrs. Henderson, as soon as she received
the information, prompted by curiosity, de-
termined to await the arrival of Mr. George
Kingston, to see how these youthful lovers
would demean themselves in her presence.
In due time the little hero was announced,
and after a few handsome flourishes of his
silver topped cane, he seated himself and
began to play the man.

"How did you like the manner in which
Miss Fustian behaved the other evening,
Miss Helen?" asked the infant wooer.

"At the ball—O horrible, she's the most ill-
behaved young lady in the world, and
she's to be married in four weeks, did you
know it Mr. Kingston?"

"I heard it in the theatre last night—you
should have been there, Miss Helen; the
play was excellent, and Miss St. Eustace
fainted. You cannot conceive how interest-
ing she looked."

"Fainted! O my gracious! What made
her faint, Mr. Kingston?"

"She was so affected at Virginia being
stabbed by her father, Miss Helen."

"Well, I don't wonder at it, any thing at
the theatre looks so natural, and she's a
chicken-hearted creature. Did you ever
see one so frightened as she was at the Di-
orama?"

"She was very much frightened, Miss
Helen—and tore some of the buttons off
Mr. Wime's coat, in clinging to him for
support. She's to be married to Mr. Wime,
in the spring."

"To be married in the spring, and so
young, Mr. Kingston. Why, ma says I
shan't these four years."

"She's a fortune teller, say, Miss Helen,
and Henry Howell's mother says he must
strike while the iron's hot!"

"The young lady was courted years ago,
Mr. Kingston, and her first lover died—
she's been melancholy ever since, and some-
say she's to decline, I wonder if it's true!"

"I don't know, indeed—but the Revels,
the Revels, Miss Helen, they're going away
next week, and we must see them before
they leave us; when can you go?"

"I can't tell exactly, Mr. Kingston; may-
be Monday night; I'll ask ma, and may-
be she'll go with us—it will be so fine to
have her go with us. Will you go ma?"

"What are you talking about, child?"
asked her mother, lifting her eyes from a
book she was pretending to read, though
in truth she had been a listener to all that
had been said, and a trial it was to her to
preserve her gravity, during their animated
and interesting discussion.

"Why," said Mr. George Kingston, "I
have invited Miss Helen to go and see the
Revels again, and she requests that you will
accompany us, madam; will you be so
kind?"

"O yes, ma, do, it will be so fine, you
on one side of Mr. Kingston, and I on the
other. I guess Miss Fustian, and Miss St.
Eustace would have fainted very flat, both
their mother's forbid their dears coming to
the house any more, and they are obliged to
meet away from home—do ma, go with us,
will you?"

Mrs. Henderson had been exceedingly
amused at their friendly chat, and she
could scarcely suppress a smile when she
remembered that they "had been engaged
these two months; truly, thought she, they
will make a happy couple, he thirteen and
she eleven, and they conversing with as
much interest and freedom, as if they both
were twenty; she laid her book aside for a
moment, and soberly exclaimed—"Well, I
wonder what this world is coming to!"

The little lovers were completely thrown
off the track of their tete-a-tete; for it was
evident that the surprise of Helen's mother
had arisen from their conversation, and her
movement bid too much meaning in it for
them to be mistaken. Miss Helen looked
at her mother with a fearful frown, and Mr.
George Kingston shrugged up his shoul-

ders, and looked towards his hat. Discre-
tion on his part was, doubtless, the better
part of valor—

For he that loves and runs away,
May live to love another day.

And after he had flourished his silver
mounted cane, and pulled his watch from
his pocket, and adjusted his stock and col-
lar, he arose to take his departure.

Miss Helen, after saying he need not be
in a hurry; it was not late, and so on, seized
upon the only light in the room, to illu-
minate the dark hall which Mr. George
Kingston was necessarily obliged to pass
through to reach the street door, and away
they walked, leaving Mrs. Henderson in to-
tal darkness, where she waited until she
was tired, for the return of Miss Helen with
the light, and then followed to the door to
ascertain what the loving couple were about,
and being so thoroughly absorbed in the ec-
stasy of affection, did not discover that she
was looking at them, until she had seen
Mr. Kingston kiss Miss Helen several times—
his arms about her neck, and she was
clinging very affectionately upon his shoul-
ders, when the eyes of the young swain
chanced to raise upward, and encountered
the gaze of the astonished mother. It is
needless to say that Mr. George Kingston
scampered off at a pretty considerable gait,
and Miss Helen returned mortified to the
sitting room, where her mother having
reached before her, was waiting with a fine
pair of 'cat o' nine tails,' which she put in
operation, to the no little discomfiture of
the young lady's arrangements. The poor
child thought it hard, that she should be so
treated for being in love, and as to kisses—
why she thought they were perfectly in
place. The mother thought otherwise, and
from that time forth, Miss Helen was forced
to retire to bed at eight o'clock.

CURE FOR A SNAKE-BITE.

An occurrence happened one day last
week a few miles from this place that ought
to be generally known.

John Presscott, Jun., a Farmer on Little
River in this County, was severely bitten
by a Pilot Snake in his harvest field. Af-
ter striking the snake with his scythe and
cutting it in two, he made his way to his
house as speedily as possible, and sent off
to a near neighbor for some brandy, having
heard that was good for a snake bite; and
there was no physician nearer than Ashe-
boro'. Not knowing what to do, and be-
ing in great pain, the sufferer casually laid
hold of a bottle of camphor—about half full,
(camphorated spirits—probably brandy),
and placing the mouth of the bottle to the
wound, (the ankle we believe,) he felt par-
tial relief instantly. All present thought
they could plainly see the poisonous fluid
escaping from the wound into the bottle.

By continuing this process an hour or two,
he became entirely relieved, and went back
to his work again without further inconve-
nience. The above facts were related to
us by Mr. Michael Luther, a neighbor of
Mr. Presscott, and a man of undoubted ver-
acity.—Asheboro' Citizen.

The Juice of the Grape a blessing.—An
oriental traveller, writing for the New
York Observer, furnishes a reason, which
we have not before met with, why the juice
of the grape was, and still is, thought such
a blessing in Palestine. He says:—"It is
one of the cheapest and best articles of food,
being boiled down to the consistency of
thick molasses. Wine is quite a minor ob-
ject in the cultivation of the vine. Grapes,
raisins, and the other articles just describ-
ed, eaten with bread, form a large part of
the diet of the peasants. The name of the
article in Arabic is *dibs* which is the word
used in Hebrew in the expression transla-
ted flowing with milk and honey." With
this fact before us, we see the benevolence
and kindness of the Deity, in his introduc-
ing his people into a land where the grape
was exceedingly fruitful, far more than on
the ordinary belief that it only furnished
wine in abundance for undue and destruc-
tive exhilaration.—Am. Temp. Union.

During a recent trial of A. A. Sowers, in
Staunton, Augusta County, Va. on a charge
of burning a barn, two most extraordinary
circumstances occurred. The Jury were
kept together during the trial, and on the
morning after the evidence was all got
through the astounding intelligence was an-
nounced that, the preceding night, one of
the Jurors had gone crazy, and another had
cut his throat. No cause is assigned for
these events, and we do not infer that the
evidence on the trial, or any of the circum-
stances connected with it, had any effect in
causing them. The Court suggested that
two other Jurors should be selected, and
the trial proceed, which was concurred in
by the opposing counsel, and the trial re-
sulted in a verdict of acquittal.

Coolness.—In one of Frederic the Great's
battles the horse of his nephew was killed
by a cannon ball, and it was at first thought
the rider was also slain. "Ah!" said the
King, riding by without stopping, "there's
the Prince of Prussia killed; let his saddle
and bridle be taken care of!"

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Female education is of immense impor-
tance, as connected with domestic life. It
is at home where man generally passes the
greatest portion of his time; where he seeks
a refuge from the vexations and embarrass-
ments of business; a relaxation from care
by the interchange of affection; where some
of his finest sympathies, tastes and moral
and religious feelings are formed and nour-
ished; where is the treasure of pure disin-
terested love, such as is seldom found in the
busy walks of a selfish and calculating world.
Nothing can be more desirable than to make
one's domestic abode the highest object of
his attachment and satisfaction.

Well ordered home, man's best delight to make,
And by submissive wisdom, modest skill,
With every gentle care eluding art,
To raise her virtues, animate her bliss,
And sweeten all the toils of human life—
This be the female dignity and praise.

Neither rank nor splendid mansions, nor
expensively furnished apartments, nor luxu-
rious repasts, can accomplish these actions.
They are to be obtained only from the rich-
es of elevated principles, from the nobility
of virtues, from the splendor of religious
and moral beauty, from the banquet of re-
fined taste, affectionate deportment, and in-
tellectual pleasures. Intelligence and piety
throw the brightest sun shine over the dwell-
ings of private life, and these are the results
of female education.

Female education is extremely valuable
from its imparting an elevated and improv-
ed character to domestic intercourse. Con-
versation is one of the greatest joys of ex-
istence, and the more perfect it is made by
the resources of learning, enlarged views of
morality, the refinement of taste, the more
exquisite is the joy. It is from education
that discourse collects all its original dra-
pery, "clothing of wrought gold," its thrill-
ing eloquence, its sweetest music, and all
its magical influence over the soul. Intel-
ligence and an animated discourse eminently
exalts the dignity and multiplies the
charms of every female that can excel in it.

It is sacred and homefelt delight,
A sober certainty of waking bliss.

She who can sustain an elevated course
of conversation, who is distinguished for
well digested opinions, habits of thinking
and observation, good judgment, and a well
disciplined temper, is a perpetual source of
blessings, and exaltation to all within her
circle. If her education is seasoned with an
admixture of genuine piety, she cannot fail
of making her home all that is desirable, so
none of her household will need or wish to
seek elsewhere for happiness. They will
be able "to drink water out of their own
cistern, and running waters out of their own
well."

St. Josephs, June 22.—Remarkable Ec-
cape.—On the passage of the Ship Alexan-
der, from New Orleans to New York, a
young lad about 14 years, from a naturally
frolicsome and mischievous disposition,
became so troublesome in his pranks that
it was threatened by the Captain if they
were continued, that he would confine him
in a water cask. Our youngster took no
heed however, and at the next offence was
put in the cask, which was headed up, leav-
ing a large bung hole for the admission of
air. That night the ship encountered a
violent storm and in a sudden lurch the
cask containing the boy rolled over into the
sea. The circumstance was not noticed by
those on board. Fortunately the cask
struck bung up, and floated about thirty
hours when it was thrown upon the beach
at Cape St. Blas. Here the boy made des-
perate efforts to extricate himself from his
prison without success and in despair gave
up to die. Some cows however strolling
on the beach, were attracted to the cask
and in walking around it, one of the num-
ber, it being fly time, switched her tale in-
to the bung hole, which the lad grasped
with a desperate resolution. The cow be-
lloved and set off for life, and after running
some two hundred yards with the cask,
struck it against a log on the beach, and
knock the head in. The boy thus providen-
tially released, was discovered by some
fishermen on the beach and taken into Apa-
chicola, were a small collection being made
for him, he was enabled to proceed North
by the way of Columbus.—Times.

Planting Trees.—There is no part of
husbandry which is more commonly ne-
glected than that of planting trees, without
which they can neither expect fruit, orna-
ment, or delight from their labors. But
they seldom do this until they begin to
grow wise; that is, till they begin to grow
old, and they find by experience the pru-
dence and necessity of it. When Ulysses,
after ten year's absence, was returned from
Troy, and found his aged father in the field
planting trees, he asked him, "Why being
now so far advanced in years, he would
put himself to the fatigue and labor of plan-
ting that, of which he was never like to en-
joy the fruit?" The good old man taking
him for a stranger, gently replied, "I plant
against my son Ulysses comes home."—
The application is obvious, and instructive
both to the young and old.

Contest with a Bear.—A son of Chauncy
Jones, who had just made his residence on
the road between Plattville and Cassville,
W. T. about four miles from the former
place, was returning home a few evenings
since a while before sunset, in company
with a young man living with his father,
and on reaching the top of the Platt hill,
and within a mile and a half of his resi-
dence they found the highway blockaded
by a she bear and her cubs; the former on
seeing them approaching, disposed herself
in battle array, and stood in defying atti-
tude. In the meantime, Jones, ordered
the boy to take a tree, while he undertook
to settle the question with her royal black-
ness, but being unarmed, he was soon forced
to beat a retreat. The bear followed in
pursuit a short distance, and concluding
that enemy vanquished, she then returned
to the tree the boy had climbed, and accord-
ing it to where he was safely stowed, as
he at first thought, which was about four-
teen feet from the ground, and with one of
her "huge paws" deliberately grasped him
by the back part of one leg, and in this man-
ner began descending the tree, pulling the
poor fellow with her to the ground, the more
conveniently to have a "fair scratch." His
case now seemed fixed, for Jones, al-
though witnessing what was going on, was
too far off to render immediate assistance.
As good luck would have it, a small dog
was along, belonging to the boy, who, hear-
ing the cries and perceiving his master to be
in imminent danger, screwed up his courage
and stationed himself at the foot of the
tree. As soon as the bear's hind feet came
to the ground the dog made a desperate
lunge at her. The contest was now be-
tween the bear and dog, which gave the
boy time to escape, and forgetting his
wounded leg, flew towards home with a
swiftness fear alone can prompt, and was
soon after joined by the young man and dog,
leaving the bear and her cubs in entire pos-
session of the field. The boy's wounds be-
ing among the sinews of the leg were
thought to be dangerous, but he is fast re-
covering.—Galena (Ill.) Democrat.

"A Boston Man."—Boston has just reason-
to be proud of the man whose noble
generosity is alluded to in the following
paragraph, copied from the Post of that
city:

For the public benefit, the noble acts of
individuals should not be slighted; and with
this feeling we consider ourselves free to
notice a rumour which has just reached us,
from a source leaving no doubt of its essen-
tial correctness. Our readers know that
the Blind Asylum has been moved to South
Boston. They have heard, also of the
great pleasure these children have in their
music. Their organ, therefore, has been an
unspeakable delight to them. But in the
new establishment this instrument has
hitherto proved too small, or for some other
reason it became necessary to get a new
one. The question was, how? The late
concerts of the pupils were held with this
view, and did something; but it was slow
work at the best. In this state of things,
one of the officers the other day met a Bos-
ton man—we shall say no more of him—
let his works describe him. "Well, how
do you get on now?"—"Oh, very well."
—"Nothing wanting?"—"I should like to do
something for you, if I came it."
"The matter of the organ then comes out."
"Well, get you an organ made to suit you—spare
nothing; and when the bills come in, call
on me for three thousand dollars. My
check shall be ready." It was suggested
that this was more than would be wanted.
"Very well, then; do what you like with
the surplus; only don't let me be known in
the matter."

Singular Justice.—We observe, by the
result of a recent suit in New Orleans, that
in that state the owner of a slave is civilly
responsible for felonies committed by his
slaves. In the case referred to the plain-
tiff obtained a verdict for \$1250 and costs.
The following are the circumstances: on
the night of the 6th June last year, the
plaintiff's office was robbed of \$1,400 in
Texas notes, and \$150 in gold. Three
blacks were apprehended for the robbery.—
On one of them, the slave of the defendant,
\$100 of the money was found, and \$500 of
it were recovered from a person to whom
he had passed it. The present claim was
for the loss of the balance stolen, reducing
the Texas money to New Orleans par val-
ue, and it was awarded.—N. Y. Star.

Retaliation.—A truckman in Boston,
who had been noted for cruelty to animals
under his charge, whilst beating one of his
horses in a most shameful manner over his
head and ears with the butt end of his whip,
was seized by the humane beast and
brought to him the next morning by his
standers. When liberated from the grasp
of his infuriated castigator, he fainted imme-
diately. It is to be hoped the wholesome
punishment he received from his fellow
brute will teach him a salutary lesson for
the regulation of his future conduct.

From the Greenborough Patriot.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—VI.—AND LAST.

Messrs. Editors: It was deemed essential to a thorough understanding of the whole subject, that facts should be collected relative to the present condition of schools in our county. In answer to enquiries eliciting this information, very satisfactory statements have been received. The kind and prompt response of the individuals addressed, show clearly the interest taken by our citizens in the cause of education.—Such zeal, disinterested and spontaneous, deserves the fullest fruition. May their generous and patriotic operations in its behalf be gratified, and their exertions consummated in a glorious success. Every part of the county has been heard from—from the extreme corners to the centre, and the result is as follows:—including 4 in Greenborough—2 male and 2 female, and the one at New Garden, uniting in itself a male and female department, there is now in operation in Guilford 40 schools, and 30 school houses not in use. In towns the schools are usually larger, and the compensation of the teacher greater, so we will not take the above 5 into our calculations. For the rest, the number of scholars attending each, runs generally from 20 to 30, and the common charge is \$2 per quarter, or \$8 the year for every scholar, the teacher boarding himself. I have heard of 2 instances where the pay of the teacher was greater—one of \$2.50 and the other \$3 per quarter, securing the services of instructors amply qualified, and equal to such as those wholesome fountains, normal schools could furnish. I have heard, also, of cases where \$1.50 and \$1.75 was the pay, the master boarding himself. But it is beyond question, that the teachers now engaged in the instruction of our youth, will generally take up a school with 20 scholars at \$2 per quarter, and board themselves. When the employers provide boarding \$1.50 per quarter can with safety be set down as the pay. We find farther that the schools are undertaken for various periods—some for only 3 others 6, 9 and 12 months. So it appears that the anticipated difficulty that teachers could not be employed for such short terms, is not well founded, nor does the time alter the price. In many of our schools it is also ascertained that the teachers are females, and their pay is less from the fact that they will set down with a less number of scholars at the above prices than men—say from 12 to 16 and board themselves. Consequently we infer that with \$20 from the district and \$40 from the State, a school as good as we now have, can be had nearly 6 months and with the expected increase of \$60 from the State, and \$45 from the district, nearly the whole year. It appears from the information received, that many large sections of country are without schools—that often neighborhoods are entirely without one for years—that generally they are very uncertain, and frequently quite difficult to get up.

We stated in a former number that there were 4400 children between 5 and 15 in the county—we now state that 40 schools are in operation, averaging 25 to each, which will give us only 1000 actually receiving an education. What a glowing picture! Not one fourth of our children going to school!—Shall it continue so?—Is there not a most imperative call for something to be done? Shall we plant the pillars of our republic upon this sandy foundation.

It is left to the majority of voters of the whole county to say whether Guilford shall have schools or not. Every voter in the Commons is asked to vote. No one district can have it and not the balance—all must, or none. It is not so with the counties. Each one decides for itself. Guilford may have them, and not another in the State. But those that refuse are not thereby stripped of the benefit of the funds. It is not given away to those that accept. On the contrary, it is so arranged that each one's share is held in reservation, and will be paid over whenever she complies with the terms specified in the Act. It is no pecuniary loss to them that schools are going on in the others, and they cannot object to vote for their continuance. It is the wish of the State, no doubt, by this provision, to place and keep all upon the same footing as to her bounty, though some may be slower than others to avail themselves of it. The number of counties is 69—the average number of districts to each is 184. But each refusing county will be on its guard so as to know precisely its number, and ever keep its eye on her share. No difficulty or confusion can arise on this account.

This is indisputably a clear instance in which the poor have decidedly the advantage of the rich. But such feelings should not influence us. No distinction of any kind whatever is here contemplated—this is to be an open public highway for all to travel who will. In the revolution of property the children of the rich of to-day may be educated by those of the poor to-day. In our happy country, the poor are not forever destitute, nor are the rich always grown with abundance.

In conclusion, I would respectfully, but earnestly urge all my countrymen to cast in their suffrage. It should be done with feelings far different from the ordinary voting of the country. I am conscious I shall do it with a deeper sense of the immense responsibility of the ballot box than

ever came over me before. I shall know that in no instance in my life, have I transacted such overshadowing importance. The political concerns of our Government should ever have a due share of the attention of every good citizen, but let us not, through the heated excitement of the day, forget the School Law. The bustling effrontery of the one will push itself forward—the calm modesty of the other will need the protecting arm, and encouraging countenance of its friends.

Allow me to repeat, that let our obligations be what they may as to the size of the districts, as to the number of children in each, as to the inconvenience of the portion of our citizens living at the greatest distance, as to the tax, and other imagined difficulties, though they be true, yet they should not cause us to vote against the Law, when thoroughly examined. It is always open to alteration, to amendment, or repeal. It was designed and expected to undergo changes. This is simply the beginning. The tax is only—yes, only 2 cents on the \$100; and 4 cents on the poll. There is no possible chance for the state to be involved, nor for the individual citizen.—There is not the smallest opening for a future tax, save the regular annual tax.—There is no risk—there is no danger.—The anticipations of final good are incalculable. It is incontestably plain, that we cannot in any emergency, be injured, even if we are not benefited.

I have thus endeavored Messrs. Editors, to place before you my views of this question. I have submitted them at random as they occurred to me. Perhaps I have occupied your columns to little purpose. I could not, however, resist the impulse to do my share,—to discharge what I conceived a duty. My aim was to draw the attention of my Countrymen to it. If I can excite reflection in the breast of any one person,—if I can provoke discussion among neighbors, or if I can stimulate others to exertion, I am amply rewarded. The subject is far from being exhausted. Elucidation is much needed. In the multiplicity of counsel, there is said to be safety. By the clashing of opposite opinions, in soberness and truth, all the facts can be elicited, and the true policy pointed out. You have readers of ability and leisure, I regret they could not be persuaded to enter the list. If an untoward fate awaits the Law in our country—if she seems it best to decline the offer, the information would not have been lost. We have set our faces toward the hill of science, let us not look back till all are found climbing its steep. Will we believe for a moment that Guilford will never go into the scheme? It is not a wise statesman who legislates alone for the present generation, nor a prudent housekeeper who provides only for to-day. Let us try now to remove all impediments—to pave the way for future action. If the whole state with one accord, should pronounce a negative answer from her ballot box, I should still rejoice that the Law had been past, for much good will have been done in a great cause.—Adieu.

GUILFORD.

A gentleman from New York informs us that a child, about five years of age, was seen to enter a house in Elizabeth-street, near the rear part of the Bowery Theatre, on Friday about 12 o'clock. The mother of the child went in pursuit of it, and having been informed of the above fact, enquired at the house for it, but was denied entrance and informed that the child was not there. After several attempts to gain some knowledge of the child, by various individuals, the officers of police were sent for, and on entering the house found the child dead, and enclosed in a rough pine box. The inmates of the house were taken to the police office. The circumstance created great excitement in New York, as it was supposed that the child had been killed for the purpose of being sold for dissection.—The persons arrested had not been examined when our informant left.—*Philad. North American.*

Schools.—Schoolmasters.—"Not far from two centuries ago, the Scottish Legislature enacted that "a good and sufficient school shall be erected and maintained in every parish." To these five little words, "a good and sufficient school," introduced into an act of Parliament, not longer than a man's thumb, is Scotland indebted at this day for nearly every solid glory she possesses."

"It cannot too often be repeated, that it is the master that makes the school. And, indeed, what a well assorted union of qualities is required to make a good schoolmaster!" "A bad schoolmaster is a scourge to a community; and though we may often have to be contented with inferior ones, we must do our best to improve their quality."

An Old Man.—Taylor's Annals of Health and Long Life, mention as the most remarkable instance of longevity in British history, that of Thomas Carn, who according to the Parish Register of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, died January 18, 1488, at the astonishing age of 207 years. He was born in the reign of Richard II, anno. 1381, and lived in the reign of twelve kings and queens, namely Richard 2d, Henry 4th, 5th and 6th, Edward 4th and 5th, Richard 3d, Henry 7th and 8th, Edward 6th, Mary and Elizabeth.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

POLITICAL.

From the Charleston Courier.

Messrs. Editors:—It is truly amusing, to notice with what pertinacity the Administration prints at the South labor to prove that Mr. Clay's celebrated *Federalist* Doctrine, and a *Jeffersonian* construction of the Constitution—because he once advocated, and still believes in, the constitutionality of a National Bank—was favorable to Internal Improvement, and the protection of American industry.

You have published Mr. CRAWFORD's letter, wherein he contends for all that Mr. CLAY ever contended for on the subject of the Bank of the United States. Mr. CRAWFORD was a thoroughgoing disciple of the *Jeffersonian* school. In 1819, Mr. LOWMYER used the following language in favor of the Bank of the United States: "The great object of the government in chartering the Bank, was to provide a currency which should have that degree of stability and uniformity in its value, which is required both by the interests of our commerce and revenue."

But, if the government were willing to bear the loss of a depreciated and unequal currency, it must neglect the plainest principle of the constitution in doing so—equality of taxation. The committee must well remember, that before the establishment of the National Bank, such was the unequal value of currency in the different states, that the merchants paid duties, varying from five per cent from each other, on the same articles." The chartering of the late Bank was a *Republican* measure. It had for its supporters MADISON, CRAWFORD, CALHOUN, DALLAS, LOWMYER, GALLATIN, McDUFFIE, and other eminent statesmen of the day. Gen. JACKSON and FELIX GRUNDY signed a memorial to the mother Bank, soliciting a branch of said Bank at Nashville. Gen. JACKSON also, while President of the United States, recommended to Congress the chartering of a National Bank. Mr. VAN BUREN, Gov. MARY and Mr. BUTLER also signed a petition to have a branch of the United States Bank established at Albany. Mr. CARRIAGE received from the citizens of Buffalo \$1,000 to proceed to Philadelphia, and endeavor to get a branch of said Bank located in that city. All these gentlemen, we conclude, will be acknowledged as pure Democrats. Mr. GALLATIN, in his able article (which was published in the "American Quarterly Review" for December, 1830,) on Banks and Currency, contends

- 1st. That a Bank of the United States is of the utmost importance to the financial operations of the Government.
- 2d. That such an institution has in existence, it would have prevented the suspension of specie payments in 1814.
- 3d. That the Bank was the immediate and direct agent in producing the resumption of specie payments.
- 4th. That it has established and maintains a uniform currency.
- 5th. That the whole country has derived great advantage from its operation, in exchange and cheap transfer of funds.
- 6th. That it maintains the general soundness of the currency without injuring the State Banks—and
- 7th. That it was ably and judiciously managed.

Mr. McDuffie, in his *unanswerable* report on the subject of the Bank of the United States, said—"In little more than two years after the government went into operation, and at a period when most of the distinguished members of the Federal Convention were either in the Executive or Legislative Councils, the act for incorporating the first Bank of the United States passed both branches of Congress by large majorities, and received the deliberate sanction of President WASHINGTON, who had then recently presided over the deliberations of the Convention. The constitutional power of Congress to pass the act of incorporation was thoroughly investigated."

"No person can be more competent to give a just construction to the constitution, than those who had a principal agency in framing it." Mr. MADISON, in his message of December, 1816, held the following language: "But (said he) for the interest of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may, circulate. The Constitution has entrusted Congress, exclusively with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken, during the last session, in execution of the power give every promise of success. The Bank of the United States, under auspices the most favorable cannot fail to be an important auxiliary."

Messrs. Editors.—We would call on your readers to ponder and reflect, on the following paragraph, from Mr. McDuffie's report. "Soon after the expiration of the charter of the first Bank of the United States, an immense number of local banks sprung up, (as has been the case since the charter of the late bank expired,) under the pecuniary exigencies produced by the withdrawal of so large an amount of bank credit, as necessarily resulted from the winding up of its concerns. These banks being entirely free from the salutary control, which the Bank of the United States had recently exercised over the local institutions, commenced that system of imprudent trading and excessive issues, which speedily involved the country in all the embarrassments of a disordered currency." In reply to President JACKSON's recommendation of a "Government Bank," Mr. Mc-

Duffie said, "few men are so inclined who will serve others, in such manner, the exercise of executive power, with the same facility that they would serve themselves, and that on considering the strong motives, both of private friendship and political expediency, which would operate on the directors of a Government Bank, to listen to favors without impartiality or independence, it requires but little sagacity to foresee that such a bank would be annually sustained by the treasury of the Government debtors."

"All Governments have found it expedient to place the public Treasury under the guardianship of a high and confidential officer, (not officers—Sub-Treasurers,) aided, in the enforcement of a rigid responsibility, by a system of checks and counter checks, operating upon all the subordinate officers concerned in collecting and disbursing the public revenue. Bank is our own system. No discretion is vested in the chief officer of the Treasury, much less in those that are subordinate, in the appropriation of a single dollar of the public money. "No money can be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

"How far these wise and prudent safeguards, and this constitutional barrier would be prostrated by placing, not only the public revenue, but the public credit, at the disposal of some hundreds of bank directors, in various parts of the Union, is a very grave question?"

The entire argument against chartering Gen. JACKSON's Government bank, would apply conclusively against the Sub-Treasury scheme of President VAN BUREN.

Mr. CLAY, has declared most unequivocally, that he never will raise his voice in favor of a Bank of the United States, unless such a voice shall first proceed from a majority of the people. As far as such an institution is concerned, is he a *Jeffersonian* or a *Federalist*? A **QUERIST.**

HENRY CLAY.

FROM THE CHARLOTTEVILLE (VA.) ADVOCATE.

Of all the public men of the present day there is not one who so much resembles THOMAS JEFFERSON in the frankness and honesty of his character as HENRY CLAY. Even ANDREW JACKSON, with all his affection of the bluntness and fearless bearing of the soldier, could dissemble and mislead when he believed it to be his interest to do so. On the tariff question, for instance, he was claimed and supported by both the friends and enemies of protection, while on this question, as on every other, HENRY CLAY's opinions were known and understood by all. The man who "would rather be right than be President" has never stooped to conceal or dissemble his opinions; and hence, although he has rendered greater and more distinguished public services than any other individual now living, his claims have been overlooked, and others elevated to power as inferior to him as *Thersites* to *Achilles*.

It is not a little remarkable, however, in the midst of all this neglect, how invariably his master-spirit has been looked to, both by friends and foes, whenever any great and imminent danger has impended over the country.—At the commencement of the late war, he was the person selected by President MADISON to be commander-in-chief of the army, and he was not nominated only because the Government could not get on without his assistance in Congress, where his powerful mind and great popularity enabled him to render services, the value of which it would not be easy now to estimate—consummating all at Ghent, where, with the aid of other commissioners, he succeeded in giving to this war of independence an honorable, and, for us, happy and fortunate termination.

During the agitation of the Missouri question, when the best men and patriots in the land despaired of the Union—when the ship of State was fast drifting on the breakers, and he who had been placed in command knew not what direction to give to the vessel—in that dark hour, was there any one who would have placed at the helm either MARTIN VAN BUREN or R. M. JOHNSON? Neither were thought of, but the eyes of all turned on HENRY CLAY, and it was to his hands that we were then indebted for safety. And again, when South Carolina stood in arms to resist the tariff, and President JACKSON talked only of the cord and bayonet, "HENRY CLAY (said JOHN RANDOLPH) is the only man in America that can save the Union;" and he did save it. Thus, at these two remarkable epochs in our history, rendering services to his country such as it has been the fortune of no other citizen to render, and such as ought to entitle him to the gratitude of every man who has an American heart in his bosom.

And now, when a mad fanaticism is spreading through the land, which, under the pretence of establishing certain rights, would trample under foot others no less sacred, and which, in pursuit of what is deemed a rightful end, would resort to unlawful means, regardless alike of the evils they would inflict on others, or those which must inevitably recoil on themselves—who is it that has given so stunned a blow to the monster Abolition as HENRY CLAY? If these were the only services he had rendered to his country, (which is far from being the case,) who is there that can be brought in competition with him? What has either the first or second officer of the Gov-

• A historical fact.

ernment done in comparison, to entitle them to the elevated station they fill? When HENRY CLAY was listening with so much interest to the late war, to provide the means of raising armies and supplying them, how was MARTIN VAN BUREN employed? What did he do to preserve the Union when the Missouri question threatened its dissolution? When there was to be found this Northern man with Southern feelings? A friend to the tariff, did he also, like HENRY CLAY, prove himself a friend to the Union, and the rights of the States? Was he then active and prominent in causing "the roaring Lion," (whose keeper, for the time being, he was said to be,) whom, in his rage, he would have burnt under the ties that unite us, and stained our Southern soil with Southern blood?

But the claims of this distinguished man are to be put aside, forsooth, because he entertains, on some subjects, opinions and views of policy adverse to those of a majority of his fellow-citizens, and, knowing this, has had the boldness to avow them. If, like Gen. JACKSON, (on the occasion of the removal of the deposits and specie circular, &c.) he was thought capable of playing the tyrant, and setting up his own judgment and opinion in opposition to the known and acknowledged wisdom of the nation, then certainly this objection would have weight. But none can believe this of HENRY CLAY, (even if he did not stand pledged to a contrary course,) as he has ever shown himself prompt to execute, and never to thwart the public will.

Of unalloyed honor and pure patriotism—with nothing mean, selfish, or vindictive in his nature—thoroughly practiced in the civil administration of the Government—in some department of which he has been serving more than thirty years, his powerful intellect, during this long period, employed in studying the theory and practical operations of our complicated system—there is no one whose political opinions and views of policy (even where they differ from our own) are entitled to more weight and respectful consideration than HENRY CLAY'S. A Virginian, too, and co-laborer of JEFFERSON and MADISON, we have an assurance that, if he goes into the Government at all, it will not be with the ignoble purpose of punishing enemies and rewarding friends, "but following in the footsteps" of those illustrious men, with the noble mission of recording in his country's annals his own imperishable fame.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE. FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

In our former communications we have presented abstracts which must have convinced the most prejudiced of the profligate and alarming extravagance of the present administration of the general government.

We now call the attention of the people to official evidence of the increased actual losses sustained under the management of our "Reformers." Not of money consumed in extravagant expenses of collection, or sunk in discount for difference of exchange, but actual losses unaccounted and unaccounted for.

We here refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 18, 1838, by which it appears that the total amount of such losses from the commencement of the government to that time, a period of about FORTY-NINE years, was \$1,073,837 41; making a loss for each year, say of \$21,515. But the losses during the respective administrations preceding Gen. JACKSON's may for the period of twenty years, was only, in all, \$216,160 15; making a loss for each year but \$2,161 32;—while during Gen. JACKSON's administration of EIGHT years, and Mr. VAN BUREN's TEN MONTHS, (the period of the date of the Secretary's Report as above,) the losses were \$523,678 28; making a loss for each year of about \$65,459 78; or FOUR TIMES AS MUCH (less about \$47,000) for EIGHT years and TEN MONTHS, as for all the preceding administration, extending through the period of FORTY-NINE years!!

We would not, however, impose upon Mr. VAN BUREN a more unwieldy burden than he deserves, and as his "Predecessor" is sufficiently "illustrious" and presumed to be magnanimous enough to "take the responsibility" of the ten months, let us inquire how stands the account with Mr. VAN BUREN, "solitary and alone."

Granting to him then, the benefit of the ten months, and calling his term of service TWO YEARS, with what are we presented? Why, really, losses upon losses do multiply like "autumnal leaves in holy shelter," and compel us, for brevity, to a selection of the most prominent and notorious. Rejecting therefore, numerous others or losses known to have occurred during his brief term of office, we present but two cases only, SWARTWOUT AND PRICE, who are both "off" to the merry tune of about ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY. Thus showing that in two years, Mr. VAN BUREN, by two individuals only, has lost for the People MORE THAN THE TOTAL OF ALL THE LOSSES SUSTAINED SINCE THE GOVERNMENT WENT INTO OPERATION.

Now, ye the People, call you this good and faithful management of the public funds, ye, from whose hard earnings all this money thus wasted, was derived!—Say, rather, out with such faithless or incompetent agents, we will have no more of you. Let then a ticket of dismission be prepared and be deposited in the ballot box by every

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

My Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying to you, that we arrived here on the 17th inst. all well. Several were exchanged between this ship and the city of New Orleans, a customary thing with nations holding friendly intercourse with each other.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis was landed this morning, with the national honors usual on such occasions—a salute of 17 guns and manning the yards, with the crew dressed in white, and standing up on the yards, supported by the life lines, while the salute was being fired. He was accompanied on shore by Commodore Claxton, and the Hon. Mr. Ellis, as his aide, or aide-de-camp. There were three boats fitted up in the best manner of style; the first, with Judge Ellis, Com. C. and the Flag Lieutenant; the second, four Lieutenants of the ship; the third, two, of the "young gentlemen" (this is the naval title for the midshipmen.)

On landing at the quay, they were received by the American Consul and the American merchants, from whence we passed up to the residence of Mr. A. and received his hospitality in a glass of wine. At this place, our Minister was waited on by the Aid of the Governor, and was tendered a guard of honor, for the protection of his person and property, and to escort him to the city of Mexico. This is one of those civil things which tend to give evidence of the friendly feelings that are entertained for us by the Mexican government; for doubtless, Gen. Victoria had his instructions from his government, and coming from a man like Gen. V. who, it will be remembered, was the first President of the Mexican Republic, and the only one that has served out his full term, it is but reasonable to believe there was much sincerity in it. He is said to have been placed in his present position, for his law knowledge, and statesmanlike qualifications, as well as for his gallant bravery as a soldier. I was present at the official interview of our Minister and Commodore with the Governor, and can therefore tell you that I was most favorably impressed with the various outlines of the man; he is about 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, with a step in his walk, considered by him as one of his great points, and with a fine head, well covered with rich rolling locks of black hair, somewhat thickened by the many sunny days of a tropical climate, and the fatigue of war and diplomacy. These combinations are enough to produce the knitted brow and wrinkled front of any man, who has lived to the age of 60 years or more. The interview between Judge Ellis, Commodore Claxton, and Gen. Victoria, was very gratifying, having an impression on my mind, that Mexico was an honorable debtor, and that she would pay to our citizens, through the Government, all that claims they have against her. When fully satisfied of the justice of the claim, I could not but that speedy arrangements will be made for the liquidation of them, and the adjustment of all differences. Then will come a renewal of all those friendly relations which should exist between the two Republics, and which would tend so much to the interest of both countries.

After the interview, we returned to the hotel, Judge Ellis took our leave of him, and returned to the ship. Judge E. expressed himself to me in warm terms on the pleasure of the day from New York, and the continued kindness and attention he had received. I cannot but say to you, that I was very much pleased with the Judge, a gentleman of elegant manners, and especially in conversation, and such a minister as is every way suited to make a passage in a man-of-war, pleasant to himself, and agreeable to all.—U. S. Gazette.

An Incident.—"Hurra," said a little fellow, as he ran along side of the carriage in which we were riding in the procession on the day of the reception of the President. "Hurra! I'll be President next time!" and we looked closely at the little fellow. He was about twelve years of age, had on a straw hat, and was otherwise plainly dressed in summer clothes, with his pantaloons rolled up to his knees, it raining violently at the time. Well! thought we, that may be, for at your age, the citizen who now holds the proud station of Chief Magistrate of this intelligent and free people—and who is this day being honored, had no better prospect than yourself to attain the high eminence he has reached. Industry; the cultivation of good morals; and application, have raised him and will also raise you to distinction.—Well may every boy in our land, to whom the path of distinction is alike open, fired with laudable ambition, swing his hat, and cry out as did the little fellow, "Hurra, I'll be President next time." To us the incident was an interesting one.—Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

There is a screw manufactory at Providence, which turns out 200 groce per day, of all sizes, but most from 3-8 to 2-1/2 inches in length, comprising 90 numbers. They are much superior to the English screws, and the business has been found to be profitable that the company are putting up another building of brick, two stories high, 80 feet front by 34 feet back, with a wing 65 by 27 feet, extending into the rear. This establishment is to be furnished with a steam engine of 30 horse power, and is calculated to manufacture 500 groce of screws per day. The machinery in the manufactory already in operation is driven by an engine of 10 horse power.—Newburyport Herald.

A Great Day's Work.—The Salem Gazette states that on the 4th of July, 7000 passengers were carried on the Eastern Rail Road. The trains made twenty-five trips between Boston and Salem, and two trips between Boston and Lynn; the largest number carried by any one train was 553. No accident, delay or confusion occurred. The receipts were about three thousand dollars.

Valuable Cargo.—The ship Rialto, cleared at New Orleans on the 26th ult. for London, having on board six hundred and fifty nine hogheads of tobacco, worth one hundred and ninety seven thousand seven hundred dollars. This is considerably the most valuable cargo that has been shipped this season from New Orleans.

Charlotte:

Thursday, August 1, 1839.

Union-energy-Foreverance.

Let this be the motto and watch-word of the Whigs of North-Carolina. Let every man do his duty on the 5th of August. We have every thing to encourage—every thing to cheer us on. Our cardinal principle is a strict construction of the Constitution—no unnecessary taxation—a cheap and economical Government—an entire separation of the Church and the State—and such an Administration, in short, as will secure the greatest good to the greatest number. These principles are becoming better and better understood, and are receiving, every day, additional testimonials of the approbation of the people. From Maine to Missouri, the tide of Victory on the side of the people, seems swelling in, to inspire us onward.—Raleigh Register.

A National Bank.—The fourth of July was celebrated in Columbia, Ga. by the friends of a National Bank. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner a large number of volunteer toasts were drank many of them pointing to a National Bank and some complimentary to Mr. Clay. The Augusta Sentinel says:

There is no disguising the fact, and neither friend nor foe will deny it, that a National Bank is rapidly growing in popularity in Georgia, and we have no doubt that at the end of three years from this time, this State will be as decidedly in favor of such an institution, as it was in 1816; when our entire delegation in both Houses of Congress, with two exceptions, voted for one.

New Hampshire.—The following resolutions were passed at the recent session of the Legislature of New Hampshire.

Resolved, That the relation of master and slave, as established by law within the jurisdiction of any of the States, is an institution for which the State, within which it is established, is alone responsible, and with which neither the Legislature nor the Legislature of any other State, can rightfully interfere.

Resolved, That the adoption and promulgation of measures by individuals residing within one State, with the avowed design of overthrowing the institution of another State, by sending emissaries, scattering documents, pamphlets or papers, within that State, against the declared will of the same, as a disregard of that comity, and mutual respect, which should ever be cultivated among the States.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere with the slave trade between the States, or to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, or the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by which all memorials relating to the abolition of slavery, upon the presentation of the same, were ordered to lie on the table, without any further action thereon, was not an infringement on the right of petition.

Resolved, That the immediate abolition of slavery by whatever means effected, without expatriation of the slave, would be productive of calamities, moral and political, such as should be deprecated by every friend of humanity.

Mr. Van Buren at Home.—A call of a public meeting was made at Hudson, containing 3000 inhabitants, to receive Mr. Van Buren. Not more than 50 persons attended; some Whigs. A committee of two was appointed to request the Mayor to call the Common Council together, which the mayor did, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, by the Mayor and Commonality of the city of Hudson, in Common Council assembled, That we do not feel bound by any considerations of justice, prudence, or hospitality to extend the people's money; or descend from the dignity of our official stations, for the purpose of aiding political partisans to carry out their favorite schemes.

This was cruel—but the parties know each other.

Mr. Clay's Prospects.—A letter from a portion of Lower Virginia heretofore supposed to be hostile to Mr. Clay assures us that the sentiment of that region is decidedly favorable to this gentleman. He says he does not believe there are twenty voters in the county in which he lives, now opposed to Mr. Clay.

Prejudice is fast subsiding every where, and the friends of a single term of the Presidency think that Mr. Clay is the man to break up the succession, and to make a clear field. Honest men of all parties should rally on this ground, and adopt a course which will afford time for organization upon sound principles of Government. If Van Buren should be re-elected, it gives the succession to Benton for eight years, and the triumph of destructive and agrarian doctrines will be complete.

The way is now open for a race. The tide of corruption should be at once stemmed and turned back. Let sensible men discard abstractions, and aim at results which are attainable.—Richmond Whig.

Any Thing for a Lie.—The Administration papers are getting tired of the falsehoods they have bandied about so often and so long—that Mr. Webster's friends had made him a present of fifty or sixty thousand dollars—or perhaps they are ashamed of it at last, it has been so many times contradicted. The delicious Globe—which lies with a bolder front, if not with a bolder grace, than any of its followers—has got up a new version of the story; the same lie but with variations. Now the tale runs that it was Mr. Clay's friends who made up the purse to buy Mr. Webster off, and get him out of the way! Prodigious!—N. York Com. Advertiser.

A Good Trust—pass it on.—We find the following in the United States Gazette, where it appears among the selected matter without a credit. Let who will claim its paternity, it is good, and we obey the injunction to "pass it on."

At a small private party, embracing gentlemen of all parties, the conversation ran upon the relative speed and safety of steam-ships; as also the relative qualifications of Presidential candidates, steam and politics—when the following toast was drank by way of a clincher:

"The Great Western—Henry Clay."

Mr. Francis Pickens.—The Legislature of South Carolina has elected Mr. Pickens, of Charleston, 2d Auditor of the Treasury Department, in Washington, has been named from among the Whigs of the interference of a lady. The lady in question appeared Gen. Jackson on the 10th inst. at one of his old friends; and, although he is now a Federalist, the General, in person, and the illustrious successor yielded to the recommendation of the still more illustrious predecessor.

Mr. Clay.—The Common Council of Buffalo have invited Mr. Clay to visit their city. The advertisement says he would probably be in town on the 17th ult. and return to the Falls the next day, and would after proceed on his northern tour, viz. Rochester, Auburn, Syracuse, and Oswego, to Quebec, and thence by the usual route to Saratoga.

It is reported that George D. Boya, the great mathematician and debater of Mississippi, is a life-long stump orator. In a public language the other day he exclaimed at the top of his lungs:—"No man in the nation is more indebted to the People than I am."—"Except Swartzmont," retorted a bystander:—"he owes a million and a quarter, while you owe only seventy thousand."—Louisville Journal.

Accident to Mr. Clay.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 9th ultimo says:—"We learn that the stage in which Mr. Clay was passenger upset on Sunday, near Palmyra, Ohio, and that he was slightly injured. Another passenger had his leg broken." Mr. Clay has several times narrowly escaped with his life from the upsetting of stage coaches.

An Effectual Check to Gregrories.—The municipal authorities of Lexington, Ky. have, we apprehend, adopted a first rate plan for the suppression of gregrories and gun guzzling, by an enactment exacting \$250 for a license for a dram shop or coffee house, and prohibiting any person from opening one except the applicant produce a written petition in favor of the same, of the bona fide house keepers of the tenements on the square upon which said coffee house for the retailing spirits, is proposed to be kept. What say the conscript fathers of our own bee hive of rum vendors to this noble example from Lexington.—Charlotte, S. C. Patriot.

It is stated on the authority of a letter from Opelousas, that a duel was to have taken place between the Hon. RICHARD GALLAGHER, the Congressional Representative from the third district, and GEORGE H. KING, Esq. Our readers will remember that a quarrel arose between these gentlemen some weeks since at a trial in court, during which Mr. Gallagher struck Mr. King. The parties, says the Times, had left Opelousas, and were to fight on the other side of the river.—N. Orleans Bee.

We understand that the new sloops of war will be fitted for sea with all convenient dispatch; and put in commission as fast as crews can be obtained for them.

The small vessels of the navy, recently returned from our coast will be sent to the West Indies, as soon as practicable. The Shark, at Norfolk, is destined to the Pacific; and the Grampus, also at Norfolk, to the West Indies. The Enterprise, at Philadelphia, and Dolphin, at New York, are to be prepared for service, destination at present unknown.—Army and Navy Chronicle.

Wall Street.—The Mobile Register calls it the "thoroughfare of mushroom fortunes;" "broken nabobs;" "gambling adventurers;" and "fancy stocks." Warn this, but there is not a week in which some State of the Union is not there begging a favor, and grace. One of the biggest beggars is Alabama.—N. Y. Express.

Morus Multicaulis.—The Norristown (Penn.) Herald states that some sales of the trees at 25 cents each, deliverable in the Fall, have been made in that neighborhood, but growers were so slow to sell at that price. In reference to this subject, Mr. Monson, of the "Silk Farmer," published in Philadelphia, says:

"The sale of the Morus multicaulis trees have been very active during the present week. Purchasers are ready to take any quantity at 25 to 35 cents. On the 9th and 10th inst. the editor sold 150,000 trees at 30 cents each, half cash, and the balance satisfactorily secured at three and four months from delivery. These trees are grown by us near Camden, and promise to be very fine. They are part of a lot containing about 300,000, the balance of which are held at 40 cents."

The Centerville Sentinel (Eastern Shore of Maryland) says:

A sale of upwards of a thousand Morus Multicaulis trees was made in Caroline county on Monday last to some gentlemen in Talbot, at 40 cents per tree. Sales have recently been made in this town at thirty-five. Holders are keeping back for higher prices.

The editor of the Eastern Gazette, in answer to inquiries made of him as to the price of mulberry trees, says "speculators are giving from thirty-one-and-a-quarter to forty cents for trees delivered next fall."

From the Louisville Journal.

In compliance with a request to that effect, we lay the following letter to the Editor of the Journal before our readers:

Dear Sir—I must humbly refuse the private subscription just opened for me in your office; and I beg of you the kindness to let me present my warmest thanks and gratitude to every one of my friends in Louisville.

A national born will ever honor the memory and the descendant of American Vespucci—but America even as an exile in the United States, cannot accept an individual favor, however delicate may be the manner in which it is proffered.

I am eager, dear sir, publicly to acknowledge the kind support you have lent to my cause. I respectfully and very gratefully remain Your friend,

AMERICA VESPUCCI.

A Western paper finding a statement in one of the Eastern papers that the "British Queen," meaning the steamer of that name, would leave England for New York on the 1st July, made the following amusing mistake and announcement:

"Important.—Queen Victoria was to embark on a visit to the United States about the 1st July, and was expected to arrive in New York about the 15th."

The Boundary.—The following is an extract from a London letter in the Quebec Gazette, dated June 19:—"I think you may take it as certain, that a special convention has either left

this country, or will speedily be sent to America, for arranging the basis of a settlement of the disputes with the Government of the United States, relative to the boundary question.

Her Majesty's advocate, Sir John Dodson, has, for some time, been engaged in drawing up this convention, which, I am told, is in strict conformity with the instructions sent to the American minister at our Court. The other mentioned facts I am not at liberty, at present, to communicate. But I think the knotty point is in a fair train of arrangement.

From the Globe.

The following information is from returns made to the Post Office Department, and has been politely handed to us for publication:

Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals, published in the United States, 1st July, 1839.

Maine,	41
New Hampshire,	69
Vermont,	31
Massachusetts, (at Boston 65.)	124
Rhode Island,	14
Connecticut,	31
New York, (at New York city 71)	274
Maryland, (at Baltimore 20)	39
Pennsylvania, (at Philadelphia 71)	48
Delaware,	253
District Columbia, (at Washington 11)	16
Virginia, (at Richmond 10)	52
North Carolina,	30
South Carolina,	20
Georgia,	33
Florida Territory,	9
Alabama,	34
Mississippi,	36
Louisiana, (at New Orleans 10)	26
Arkansas,	4
Tennessee,	50
Kentucky,	31
Ohio, (at Cincinnati 27)	164
Michigan,	31
Wisconsin Territory,	5
Iowa Territory,	3
Indiana,	69
Illinois,	33
Missouri,	27

1555

Of the above 116 are published daily, 14 tri-weekly, 30 semi-weekly, and 991 once a week. The remainder are issued semi-monthly, monthly, and quarterly, principally magazines and reviews. Many of the daily papers also issue tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly. Thirty-eight are in the German language, four in the French, and one in the Spanish. Several of the New Orleans papers are printed in French and English.

Cotton.—The Augusta Chronicle, of the 20th ult. says "a boll of Cotton, fully matured and opened, was brought to our office, yesterday, by a gentleman, residing in Edgefield District, S. C., on whose plantation it was grown. This is much earlier than usual for Cotton in commerce opening, and augurs an early gathering of the approaching crop."

Mississippi.—U. S. Senator R. J. Walker, who had determined to decline a reelection; has, at the instance of the friends of the present administration, consented to offer again. A meeting is called in the Natchez papers by the friends of S. S. Prentiss, to start that gentleman in opposition to Mr. Walker.

Bunker Hill Monument.—It is estimated that \$30,000 are now wanted to complete the Bunker Hill Monument; and \$10,000 for grading and fencing the grounds. The Boston Daily Advertiser says there is now a fair prospect of raising the amount. It is stated that \$14,000 have been offered towards the object by four gentlemen of Boston, brothers, \$500 by another, \$1000 by another, and \$10,000 by a gentleman at the South.

The only two living "Life Guards" of Washington were in the procession on the Fourth of July at Newburgh. Their names are Benjamin Eaton and Robert Blair. On entering the church they each bore an American flag, followed by six other revolutionary soldiers—the united ages of all being 551 years.

[From the Charlottesville Republican.]

DESECRATION OF THE MONUMENT OF MR. JEFFERSON.—We were very much surprised to see during a late visit to the grave of Mr. Jefferson, that the granite monument has been mutilated and broken by visitors; and that the marble slab over the grave of his wife, has also been broken. We trust that the good people of the United States who travel here for the purpose of seeing the place where the body of this immortal man is laid, will desist from thus desecrating his monument. We consider it worse than sacrilege to be breaking in pieces a monument erected over the ashes of one of the most illustrious of Statesmen and Patriots. We never should dare exhibit as a relic, even the smallest particle of stone which we had been guilty of breaking from the monument of the Sage of Monticello. More than 1,000 strangers annually visit the grave of Mr. Jefferson. We hope for the future, that all visitors will desist from like depredations.

The editors in the United States, can put a stop to this evil, by cautioning the public against it, and we trust they will do so.

Trade of Wilmington, N. C.—One hundred and fifty-one more vessels have entered the port of Wilmington this year than last. This shows a great advance in trade. We have been surprised to hear that the

tonnage of Wilmington exceeds that of Richmond, although the town has not one fourth our population. It must be a place of great enterprise, if we judge from what has been done within the last few years.—It was there that the scheme of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road was projected, and we believe the citizens of the town took the greater part of the stock, and pushed on the work unaided for some time, until the State at length stretched forth a helping hand. They have secured a daily line of mails, and travel to and from Charleston, and have given a new impulse to trade. We feel admiration for such a people, and take pleasure in expressing it.—Richmond Pleasurer.

DIED.

In this town, on the 25th ult. Mrs. JANE McCOMB, wife of Mr. James McComb. Also, on the 28th ult. SOPHIA ROSS, infant daughter of Mr. Leroy Springs.

BOOK-BINDING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has heretofore received, informs the public that he has again commenced the above business at his house a few doors South-East of the Mint where he will at all times be found, ready and willing to do work at short notice, and moderate prices for Cash. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this notice will do well to bring in their work as soon as they conveniently can, as it is his wish to leave this section of country, as soon as there is a possibility of so doing.

W. M. HUNTER.

August 1, 1839.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, at the last Term of the County Court, on the Estate of Joseph McConaughy, dec'd. all persons indebted to said Estate by Note, Book Account, or Receipt for the Collection of Taxes, are hereby notified that unless they make settlement during the Term of our next Superior Court, suit will be brought without respect to persons. Also all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them for payment immediately, or this notice will be plead in bar.

A Sale of the property of the said Joseph McConaughy, dec'd. will take place on the 20th day of August next, at his late residence in the Town of Charlotte, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Library of Books, &c. &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

P. C. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

July 30, 1839.

Wanted.

For 2 Apprentices to the Tailoring Business. None need apply but boys that have been well raised and of steady habits.

ALEXANDER & JAMISON.

July 29, 1839.

TAILORING BUSINESS

St Bell-Str, S. C.

The Subscriber

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public for past favors since he has been at the above place, and most earnestly solicits a continuance of their patronage towards him. His best efforts will be used to give satisfaction to all those who have heretofore and will hereafter favor him with their custom.

WORK will be done in a workman-like manner, at the shortest notice and on as cheap and accommodating terms as any Shop in the State.

GOOD FITS will always be warranted.

Cutting of all kinds done at the shortest notice, on application to him at the Shop formerly occupied by Miss L. Davis, Milliner.

W. M. BENSON.

July 24, 1839.

300 DOLLARS

REWARD.

A RECONDED from the subscriber, living in Anson county, on the 21st inst. a stout likely negro boy named SAM, about 20 years of age, dark complexion and has a scar on his forehead and one on one of his shoulders caused by a burn, he has a pleasing countenance when spoken to and keeps his eyes half shut—he has been but little from home and is not very bright or polite and has a strong coarse voice, he had on a brown sattin coat, white flax pantaloons and spotted vest, nearly white, black hat with a very narrow brim. It is believed from some suspicious persons passing through Anson about that time, that the said negro has been stolen or enticed off. The persons suspected travelled in a small carryall painted yellow with one horse, and one of the persons riding another and sometimes leading a third and sometimes running loose—one of the horses was an iron grey with a black face, also a dark chestnut sorrel mare, the other a pale sorrel horse, blazed face and white hind legs, a very fine animal. These persons stated that they were going to Cheraw to sell Bacon and Flour, they then changed their course and went towards Fayetteville, stating that these articles were so low in Cheraw they were going to Fayetteville for a better market, they again changed and went in the direction of Salisbury. It is suspected that these persons crossed Haley's Ferry on Pee Dee after night as it was late when they went in that direction, as they stopped at a bridge late to buy corn, and the boy, who was at this house stated to the negroes that as he was going to Corington's plantation he wanted to cross the Ferry at the same time they did—and from the statement of the ferryman there must have been persons across during the night—since which time the boy has not been heard of. It is expected they will also be the South. The above reward will be paid for the boy or \$100 for either of them, if taken alive, or \$500 in their possession so as to lead to their conviction, or \$100 for the negro boy if taken up and secured in any jail so that I can get him.

WILLIAM RATLIFF.

July 26, 1839.

Editors to the South and West will confer a favor on the public by noticing the above.

FOR SALE.
A good Piano-Household
Furniture-Cows, &c.
Persons wishing to purchase are requested to
call immediately.
404f
G. SPENCER.
Female Seminary, July 20th, 1839.

To Owners of Gold Mines.
THE Subscriber, who is a resident in Eng-
land, has spent some months in the United
States in examining several sections of the Gold
Mining districts, and has acquired considerable
knowledge of the value and prospects of successful
Gold Mining if properly conducted.
He intends on his return to Europe to exert him-
self in making known to the public in England
the advantages that may reasonably be anticipated
from judicious operations.
Having extensive connections with some of the
leading Capitalists of London, Liverpool, &c. the
Subscriber offers his services to persons having
Mining Property either to lease or sell, in dispo-
sition of the same, and is ready to inspect and take
particulars and specimens of ore.
Letters (Post Paid) and applications to Henry
Blundell, care of Messrs. Irwin & Elms, will re-
ceive attention.
Charlotte, 19th July, 1839. 4462

GROCERIES.
THE undersigned having removed to No. 23,
Pearl Street, take this method of returning
their grateful acknowledgments to their friends,
for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, and
to admit a continuance of the same. They have
now in store, and will continue to keep at all times,
an extensive and well selected stock of
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Liquors,
Baking, Twine, Bale-Rope, &c.
And as one of the concerns will remain in the city
during the summer, we promise strict attention
to all commands of our patrons.
FARRAR & HAYES.
Charlotte, July 12th, 1839. 4463

COMMITTED to the jail
of this county, on the 18th inst.,
a lady negro girl named **MAR-
RIET**, 22 or 23 years of age, five
feet 5 or 6 inches high, yellow com-
plexion and olive eyes. She had
with her one calico and one striped
gingham frock. She says she be-
longed to Allen De Grafford of Chester District,
S.C. The owner is requested to come forward,
prove property, pay charges and take her away
or she will be dealt with as the law directs.
THO. N. ALEXANDER,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.
July 22, 1839. 4464

To The Public.
THE undersigned, Administrator of the Es-
tate of the late HENRIETTA NILES, former
Editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the
Public that there are yet to be disposed of, on reason-
able terms, a few full sets of Niles's Register, from
the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with
all the supplements and general index, all com-
plete; comprising a period of twenty-five years,
together with a number of sets including the re-
cord, third, and fourth series, from September,
1817, to September, 1836, with country and ad-
vertisers to complete the sets of those who may have
been or are now subscribers to the work.
The undersigned hopes that she is not pre-
suming too much in making the kind and liberal
prices of the United States to give the long-
ing a few more, with the view of adding
to the number of the copies of the Register,
and to realize the same due from those who
owe the labor of her late husband over
to her estate, to enable her to sustain children
children, eight of whom are under twelve years of age.
SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'r.
Wilmington, (Del.) June 22, 1839.

WILLIAMS & BOYD
have just received a
supply of the **MATCH-
LESS SANATIVE**.
All those afflicted with Consumption,
Coughs, and Palpitation of the
Heart, Disordered Lungs, &c., will call
and supply themselves—price 62.50 a phial—
Cash only.
April 9, 1839. 4454f

Important Information
To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea,
Summer Complaints, Colic, Gravel, & Spasms.
THE utility of **R. B. BERNARD'S Remedy**
for Cholera has been proved to be a problem. Ex-
perience, the only sure foundation of Medicine,
as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectively
established what the judicious composition of the
Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various
indications which occur in the course of those dis-
eases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually
designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor
to anticipate from the first of all experience,
however, that of men competent to discriminate
accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of
a medicine, must be the best; and with such in
his favor, even the most prejudiced in these matters,
must lay aside their prejudices.
The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the
stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive pul-
sation and purging; to allay the increased irritabil-
ity of the intestines, giving rise to increased peris-
taltic motion; to relieve that spasmodic state of the
bowels which is often the attendant of chronic ca-
tarrhes, accompanied with inflammation
and tenderness; to overcome the spasms; equalize
the circulation, and remove warmth to the surface;
to remove the morbid irritability of the brain and ner-
vous system—all of which has been effected by
the use of Bernard's Remedy for Cholera; certifi-
cates of which have been given at various times of
the efficacy in cases widely different in their ori-
gin and progress of each other.
Look to the Certificates and directions which
accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence
that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

THE contents of this publication will be
sent on Tuesday the 23rd of July.
R. I. BOWEN.
July 16, 1839.

William L. Mitchell,
NEXT agent to Capt. Pritchard's Cabinet Es-
tablishment, has on hand 5 or 6 handsomely
finished Carriage of various patterns. Also a
2 Wheeled Buggy and second hand Gig, any of
which he will sell on fair terms for Cash or on
short time. Gentlemen wanting convenient ve-
hicles for family use, will please call and see the
above.
REPAIRING done at short notice.
July 15, 1839. 4394f

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber being desirous of
removing to the West offers for
sale the Plantation on which he re-
sides, containing 160 acres, lying 2 1/2
miles west of Charlotte, on the Rozell's Ferry
Road. There are on the Plantation two good
Dwelling Houses with all necessary out-buildings,
and one of them is immediately on the road, and
the Plantation would be suitable for a plantation.
There is 60 acres cleared land all good and the
rest wooded, well timbered and well watered.
Persons wishing to purchase can call on the sub-
scriber on the premises and view the land.
Terms made reasonable.
DAVID VAN FELT.
July 13, 1839. 4394f

NOTICE.
PERSONS are cautioned against employing
any of my hands. Those who do so may
rest assured that I will put the law in force against
them.
JOHN FENMAN.
July 5, 1839. 4384f

Wanted,
5 or 6 NEGRO MEN, for which liberal wa-
ges will be given. Enquire at this Office.
July 1, 1839. 4374f

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones
for Corn.
HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of
the above Mill Stones in this State, by
Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers of Bel-
gium, I would here inform those wanting the
same that they can be furnished by sending their
orders to me at this place. We warrant the arti-
cle to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new
pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 4354f

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILLIAM NEAL.
P. S. All other kind of Commission or other
business will have due attention. C. J. O.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHENIX BITTERS.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which
the celebrated Life Pills and Phoenix Bit-
ters are held, is sufficiently demonstrated by the
increasing demand for them in every State and
section of the Union and by the salutary testimo-
nials to their remarkable efficacy which are every
where afforded. It is not less from a deeply gra-
tifying confidence that they are the means of exten-
sive and beneficial cure among his afflicted fellow
creatures, than from interested considerations,
that the Proprietor of these prominently success-
ful medicines is desirous of keeping them con-
stantly before the public eye. The sale of every
additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some
person will be relieved from a greater or less de-
gree of suffering, and be improved in general
health; for in no case of suffering from disease can
they be taken in vain. The Proprietor has never
known one been informed of any instance in which
they have failed to do good. In the most ob-
stinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic
dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, neu-
ralgia and bilious head-ache, nervous prostration,
general debility, nervous weakness and chronic
derangement, morbid humors and chronic
derangement, and all other chronic affections
of the organs and constitutions, which few persons
would desist from before, but to which thousands
have yielded from happy experience. In colds
and coughs, which if neglected, supersede the
most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the
viscera to produce, these medicines, if taken but
three or four days never fail. Taken at night,
they promote the immediate perspiration, and
so relieve the system of febrile action and
obstructions, so to produce a most delightful
sense of convalescence in the morning; and though
the usual symptoms of a cold should partially re-
turn during the day, the repetition of a suitable
dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost in-
variably effect permanent relief, without further
aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute
and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if
taken in proportionable quantity; and persons re-
fracting to bed with inflammatory symptoms of
the most alarming kind, will awake with the grati-
fying consciousness, that the fierce enemy has been
overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the
same way, visceral torpor, though long es-
tablished, and visceral inflammations, however
critical, will yield—the former to small and the
latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so al-
so hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, rest-
lessness, and very many other varieties of the Neu-
rotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of
the Phoenix Bitters. Full directions for the use
of these medicines, and showing their distinctive
applicability to different complaints, accompany
them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and re-
tail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates
of their unparalleled success are always open to
inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medi-
cines, see Moffatt's 'Good Samaritan,' a copy of
which accompanies the medicines; a copy can al-
so be obtained of the different Agents who have
the medicines for sale.
French, German, and Spanish directions can be
obtained on application at the office, 367 Broad-
way.
All post paid letters will receive immediate at-
tention.
Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFATT,
367 Broadway, New York. A liberal de-
duction made to those who purchase to sell again.
The Life Medicines may also be had of the
principal Druggists in every town throughout the
United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffatt's
Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a
fac simile of John Moffatt's signature is upon the
label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.
The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by
T. J. HOLTEN, Agent.

A fresh supply just Received.

OFFICE OF THE
NOTARY PUBLIC
FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
J. P. FRITCHARD.
July 16, 1839.

THOS. SANDFORD,
Commissioner & Forwarding
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Raven to Messrs.
E. L. & W. W. Willings,
John Hook & Son,
Yairbrough & Ray,
C. T. Hays,
N. B. All those interested in the subscription by
Note or Bank Account, are requested to make im-
mediate payment.
JULY 17, 1839. 4394f

Salisbury Hotel.
THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel
from Thomas A. Hays, Esq.,
(formerly owned by Wm. H.
Slapton), informs the Public
that he intends carrying
it on through his superintendant, Col. Edward
Yairbrough, in a style that shall not be surpassed
by any establishment of a similar character, in all
"Old Rip," or in any other Southern State.
Gentlemen who are fond of good Food, fine Li-
quors, neat Beds, and Stables well supplied with
Grass and Provender of all kinds, conducted by a
superior Staff, are respectfully solicited to call
both by the Proprietor and Superintendant, so that
it is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave
the House dissatisfied.
W. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.
April 24, 1839. 4494f

A CARD.
COL. YAIRBROUGH is truly anxious to see
his old friends and former customers at the above
Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to
render their situation, during their stay, pleasant
and comfortable.
W. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.
April 24, 1839. 4494f

680 acres of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber wishing to re-
move to the West, offers for
sale the valuable Lands lying in
the upper end of this County. The
Lands are situated two miles South of Rye's Ford
on the road leading to Charlotte. The improve-
ments on a considerable dwelling with all neces-
sary out buildings, and a good Saw Mill and Cat-
ting Gle. About 120 Acres of the Land cleared
and under cultivation. The above Lands were
originally in three separate Tracts and can be di-
vided to suit purchasers. The above Lands can be
had at a reduced price by an early application
to the subscriber.
SAMUEL LOWRIE.
April 22, 1839. 4474f

FEVER AND AGUE—TO MY FRIENDS
IN THE WEST, and particularly those
who have used the LIFE MEDICINES to treat
of FEVER AND AGUE.
It is but a short time since these Medicines
have been introduced in the Fever and Ague Dis-
tricts, and the proprietor states himself that dur-
ing that period, wherever they have been used
according to the directions, they have done more
towards exterminating the disease, than all other
remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a
common error among "regular practitioners" to
think that the disease is incurable, that they cannot
cure diseases which people are in the habit of
considering incurable. Medical experience is
unquestionably doing away a part of the list of the
incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffatt has the hap-
piness of confidently announcing that FEVER and
AGUE is now to be added to the number of
diseases which modern skill has conquered.
The Fever and Ague LIFE MEDICINES
not only give quicker relief than any other remedy,
but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT
CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily
suffering, and resorts directly to his medicine upon
the first symptoms of tendency to a new attack, it
may always be worked off. To escape one chill
would be infinitely more advantageous to the
sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove
the disease permanently would confer a benefit
upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly
standard. That these Medicines will effect
what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has
the testimony of all acquainted with them and their
application and use in the Fever and Ague;
and his object in now addressing his friends at the
West is to request them that they will spare no
pains in communicating their experience, and dis-
seminating this highly interesting information,
now that the season for Fever and Ague has at-
tended.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a
few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that
the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand
for his Medicines is already greater than he can
conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient
to afford him business, he would conceive himself
sufficiently selfish, if his pleasure was not greater
at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part
of the community by an increase in his sales, than at
his own pecuniary profit.
The Life Medicines, if properly used and per-
severed in, recommend themselves; still it is ne-
cessary that the public should know that such medi-
cines exist, and the propriety of advertising them.
It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not
be accused of egotism when he says that there is no
medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever
and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in
its happy effects as MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS
AND PHENIX BITTERS.
For further particulars of the above medicines
see MOFFATT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of
which accompanies the medicines. A copy may
also be obtained of the different Agents who have
the medicines for sale.
French, German, and Spanish directions
can be obtained on application at the office, 367
Broadway.
All post paid letters will receive immediate
attention.
Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B.
MOFFATT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal de-
duction made to those who purchase to sell again.
Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had
of the principal druggists in every town through-
out the United States and the Canadas. Ask for
Moffatt's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be
sure that a fac simile of John Moffatt's signature
is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of
pills.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
owners of Mecklenburg County and the sur-
rounding country, that they have associated them-
selves together under the name of OVERMAN &
CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of carrying on the
Coach Manufacturing Business.

Coach Manufacturing Business
in all its various branches. Having by long ex-
perience acquired a competent knowledge of the
above business, they have by personal and medi-
um attention to the same, to merit the patronage
of the public. One of the subscribers has been
engaged in one of the most approved Coach Fa-
ctories at the North for the last fifteen years, and
from his thorough knowledge of the business he
feels justified in stating, that such coach as this
establishment shall not be surpassed, either in
durability or style, by any factory in the South-
ern States.
For work done, there will be stated prices, from
which they will be no deviation.
ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt
attention.
REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.
CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.
PA. 15, 1839. 4394f

**A NEW
CARRIAGE SHOP.**
THE subscriber be-
ing under the ne-
cessity of going into
business, he has re-
solved to sell the
business of his late
partner, and his re-
sidence, that he has
of the shop belonging to Niles Hill, where he is
prepared to receive all ORDERS for work to be
done. His attention will be turned principally to
Yankee and Fancy WAGONS,
BUGGIES and SULKIES.
Being one of Capt. Wright's main hands in the
above business for three years, he states himself
that he can please any who may give him a call.
He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber,
which he considers much better than Ash for wag-
ons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.
REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch,
and on reasonable terms.
WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.
June 30, 1839. 4394f

**30,000 genuine Horns Multi-
cans for Sale.**
THE subscriber is now prepared
to make contracts for the de-
livery of the valuable tree (for feed-
ing the silk worm) in the fall. As
there has been and still will be many
fruits scattered upon the unsuspecting, the sub-
scriber warrants those now offered to be of the
genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from
Gideon A. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and
are a part of the tree that that gentleman has ap-
peared often about in his writings, being the first ever
brought to the United States. The tree has been
growing in an exposed situation since first obtain-
ed, and being now accustomed to the weather, it is
justly introduced into the country. It will also be
cultivated by myself the present year, and every
care will be taken to render the tree good, and every
necessary instruction given to purchasers upon
the cultivation of the same. As the tree is in great
demand and the season about to close for obtaining
it this year, those wishing to procure would do
well to speak in time, and that there may be no dis-
appointments a regular list will be kept and the
advertisement discontinued as soon as the number
above named is taken up. The subscriber will
also make engagements for a few thousand SILK
WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now sold.
The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Horns
Multicane. All communications by mail, must
be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied
by cash.
J. P. FRITCHARD.
4394f
N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree
while growing and judge for themselves.

**DR. G. E. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS.**
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.
THIS MEDICINE which has been thoroughly
tested and approved by many of our most
respectable PHYSICIANS; and which has been
so highly recommended by them, as well as by
numerous other respectable individuals, is now of-
fered to the public as one of the best Alterative
and Cathartic Medicines ever discovered.
It has proved itself an unequalled remedy in all
diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Spleen, and
Kidneys, and is believed to be the best Substitute
for Calomel in FEVERS and all BILIOUS DIS-
EASES at present known.
It has also been highly recommended as an
Antidote to Contagious and all Epidemic Diseases,
and therefore, the best medicine that Travellers
can use to counteract the effects of exposure in
unhealthy climates.
As an ordinary Family Physic it stands
unrivalled; and as it does not contain one particle
of any mineral substance whatever; and its op-
eration being unusually mild; it may be taken with
perfect safety in all cases where medicine is re-
quired.
For a full account of this medicine, and for nu-
merous certificates from distinguished Physicians
and others, see the pamphlet recently published,
in the hands of James H. Orr, agent.
The unequalled celebrity of this medicine,
and the consequent increasing demand for it, has
induced various individuals to present their "off-
spring" to the public under the name of "Tomato
Pills;" others have only changed the name of
their nostrums and assumed that of my pills. In
consequence of these proceedings, it has become
necessary for me to CAUTION the public against
these various imitations. As these are all sold
at a much less price than the genuine, some Drugg-
ists have assumed the responsibility of selling
them where mine have been ordered. This makes
it important for those who wish the article which
has been so highly recommended, and which is
now prescribed by many of our first Physicians,
to enquire for "Dr. G. E. Phelps' Compound To-
mato Pills," and to see that my name is upon the
envelope of each box. Price 37 1/2 and 75 cents per
Box. For sale by
JAS. H. ORR, Agent.

THE public are informed that the
subscriber has received a supply of
the best of all kinds of Mecklenburg
County and the surrounding country
in Mecklenburg County, N. C.
J. P. FRITCHARD.

Vegetable Pills.
These Pills, in another proof of the
fidelity of the old adage, that "truth is
powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only
puffed, but Dr. Peters' are pronounced and recom-
mended until the demand for them has be-
come almost universal.
The Pills would improve the food upon the
table, that his pills are not a quack medicine,
but a valuable compound of nature, which has
been the result of many years intense application
to a profession in which he can regularly live,
and hence it is so popular with the regular fac-
tories as with the people of large.
One of the many peculiar virtues of the Veget-
able Pills is, that while very powerful in their
effects they are particularly mild and gentle in
their action. Unlike the quantity of medicine,
their application is never attended with nausea or
griping.
Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by
those who have had an opportunity to decide
upon their merits, as an inimitable PUBLIC
BLESSING.
Without an exception in age or country, an
invaluable aid upon each rapidly and given
such universal satisfaction.
Prepared by Joseph Peters, M. D., No. 110
Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains
40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons
For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.
1. Because they are exceedingly gentle, which
proves them to be exceedingly good.
2. Because they are composed of simple which
have the power to do good in an immense number
of cases, without producing the least injury to
any.
3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but
the scientific compound of a regular physician, who
has made his profession the study of his life.
4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor
distressing to retain, while they are most effective
to operate.
5. Because they are recommended as a standard
medicine by the regular faculty.
6. Because by keeping the system in a natural
state of action, they cure almost every disease which
is incident to the human frame.
7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will
retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate,
and for any length of time.
8. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and
mildness, they are one of the most powerful purgative
medicines which has yet been discovered.
9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for pro-
ducing a good appetite.
10. Because in cases of spleen or dyspepsia,
by their healthy influence on the circulatory system
they have most happy effect, in relaxing and
restoring the mind.
11. Because they effect their cure without the
usual attendances of other pills, sickness and griping.
12. Because as well as being an excellent pur-
gative of the general system, they are a sovereign
remedy for sick headache.
13. Because they relieve the majority of
constipation, in the fact that the more they are known
the more they are appreciated.
14. Because as their application extends to dis-
turbance in the system, they may be taken without
producing any hindrance to business or the usual
pursuits of every day life.
15. Because when once introduced into a family,
or a village, they almost immediately take the
prevalence of all other medicines in general com-
plaints.
16. Because a number of the wonderful cures
they have effected, can be substantiated without
any undue means being resorted to, to procure in-
valid testimonials.
17. Because their composition is such, that they
are equally applicable to the most delicate of
women, old, or infirmate climates.
18. Because two, or three, are in general suf-
ficient for a dose—so that, as is the case with the
generality of patent medicines—the patient is not
compelled to make a meal of them.
19. Because each individual pill is put up under
the immediate superintendence of the proprietor,
so that no mistake in the composition, or quanti-
ty can possibly occur through the carelessness of
a less interested agent.
20. Because they purify the frame without dis-
turbance to the system.
21. Because, notwithstanding their immense
popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise
against them the breath of censure, which would
not have been the case, if every could have dis-
covered in them a single flaw to cavil at.
22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost im-
portance)—Indian in a certain situation may take
them (not more than two or three at a time how-
ever) without the slightest degree of heating the
stomach or bowels. Were the virtue of Pe-
ters' inimitable pills, confined to this desirable
and alone, it would give them a decided advantage
over the medicines of all competitors, as in no ca-
se is there more danger to be apprehended, or for
which so few remedies have been discovered, as the
one so referred to.
23. Because while they are so efficient in their
operations with adults they may at the same time
be administered to children and even to infants, in
small quantities, half a pill for instance, without
the slightest danger.
24. Because their virtues are acknowledged to
stand pre-eminent for their soothing influence on
young ladies while suffering from the usual
changes of life, as directed by the laws of Nature.
25. And lastly, because they are acknowledged
to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fe-
ver, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Com-
plaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism,
Enlargement of the Spleen, Loss of Appetite, Spasms,
Piles, Cholera, Heartburn, Nausea, Distention of
the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Habitual
Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Stomach, or Bilious
Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bow-
els, where a mild but effective medicine may be
required.
In short the general voice of the community has
decided that Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are
one of the happiest discoveries of modern days and
altogether unrivalled as a general soother of bodily
afflictions.
Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable
Pills. They are for sale in Charlotte, at the Store
of Williams & Boyd.
August 31, 1839. 4464